

GENERAL ALEXIEFF RUSSIA'S HOPE TO REGENERATE ARMY

Is Entrusted With Immediate Direction Of Military Operations

MOBILISE SCHOLARS

Students Will Be Called Up To Aid In Industrial Objects

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The Russian Embassy, in a statement made to a representative of Reuter's Agency, says that M. Kerensky has taken all measures to prevent the rebellion interfering with the re-establishment of the fighting power of the army and General Alexieff, who is the most authoritative Russian General, has been entrusted with the immediate direction of military operations and the re-organisation of the army. There is reason to believe that all minor disorders will cease and all separate cases of insubordination have been successfully handled.

A German official communiqué reports: Rumanian attacks in Oituz Valley were initially successful, southward of Grozesci, but the counter-thrust failed.

Workers' Conference

Petrograd, September 18.—The conference of representatives of the whole organised democracy, arranged by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, for the settlement of the question of the Constitution of a power capable of leading the country until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, will be attended by one thousand delegates. The chief of these are the Soviet of Petrograd, the Soviet of Moscow and the Peasants Council of Petrograd, 100 delegates each; the Soviet and Peasants District Councils, 50 delegates; the Co-operative Associations, 150; the professional associations, 100; the Chemists Union, 20; the Post Office employees 10; the Teachers Union 15 and various nationalities 50.

It is stated that the secondary and high grade schools will be closed and the students will be mobilised for industrial purposes.

The Municipal Council has requested the Government to immediately abolish the death penalty, which has been re-established at the front. General Verkhovsky, the Minister of War, has announced that the Government is shortly effecting reforms, owing to the necessity of creating a powerful army.

Support Kaledine

A meeting of Don Cossacks at Novo Cherkassk has sent a petition to the Government to countermand the order for the arrest of General Kaledine, reiterating that the Cossacks have always been faithful to the Government. The commander of the troops at Moscow, who had been ordered to suppress the Cossack movement, has consequently ordered a cessation of all proceedings against the Cossacks.

Proceedings have begun at Minsk and other places against Maximalist soldiers charged with fraternising with the enemy and refusing to carry out orders to fight. Already, at Pskof, 35 such soldiers have been condemned to terms of hard labor ranging from six months to ten years.

In the Sukhomlinoff trial the accused declared that he had ordered certain fortresses to be dismantled because they were not suited to modern warfare. He affirmed that he had always worked exclusively on behalf of the Fatherland.

Britain And France Confer On Blockade

Closer Co-operation With America For Pressure On The Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—Lord Robert Cecil and M. Metin, the French Minister of Blockade, conferred on Tuesday, with a view to co-operating more closely with the policy of America, which aims at exercising a more rigid pressure on the enemy, without interference with the economic conditions of neutrals.

Commands Uncle Sam's Balloon School



MAJ. H. B. HERSEY

Major H. B. Hersey, U.S. A., commander of the Army Balloon School, at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. He was executive officer of Walter Wellman's polar expedition and served as a major in the Spanish-American War. He is a famous aeronaut.

Japanese Are Ready To Despatch Troops To European Front

Chinese Minister In Paris Says French Ready To Welcome Chinese As Americans

Chiang Chung-hsien, Chinese Minister to Tokio, has reported to the Government that plans have been formulated by the Japanese Government for sending an expeditionary force to Europe.

Wu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Paris, in a cable to Peking, states that the Government of France will welcome the participation of Chinese troops in the great conflict and they will be accorded the same treatment as that given to the American expeditionary forces in France when they are on French soil.

ITALIAN SHIPPING

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, September 18.—During the week ending the 16th, 493 merchantmen arrived and 497 sailed from Italian ports. One steamer under 1,500 tons and one small sailing vessel were sunk during the same period.

WOOL INDUSTRY CONTROL (Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 19.—A board of control has been established for the woolen and worsted industries, by means of which the Army Council will determine the amount of raw wool to be maintained for the military and the amount to be released for civilian trade.

BRITISH PAPER MONEY (Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 19.—It is suggested that five-shilling notes should be adopted for the United Kingdom. This would enable the Government to sell its surplus silver coin at a considerable profit.

The Weather

Fine weather, with northerly breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 82.4 and the minimum 70.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.2 and 72.3.

Austrian Oppression Drove Him To Organise Revolution, Says Witness

Krempasky Tells Of Brutal Treatment At Peking Legation; Denounces Kremla As Traitor

A bitter indictment of the actions of Austrian officials in China and their cruelty and oppression in the treatment of subjects of alien races was sounded in the Mixed Court yesterday. The indictment was made by Joseph Krempasky, self-confessed head of the revolutionaries who made the attack on the Austrian Consulate here on the 15th of August. He told of outrages practised on political offenders by the Legation officials and declared that it was solely for the alleviation of such wrongs that his band of revolutionaries had been formed. Kremla, the prosecution's chief witness and the man charged with killing Marnock, Krempasky disowned and branded as a traitor.

Krempasky appeared to make his statement following the closing of the prosecution's testimony by Mr. K. E. Newman. He was followed in the box by Anthony Brazzanovitch, who participated in the raid on the Consulate and carried thither the revolutionaries' red flag which was to have been raised over the property when the Consulate was won. Brazzanovitch gave a statement contradicting much of the testimony of Kremla.

"My third reason," he continued, "was to show the Austrians and also the Germans that it is dangerous to try to subjugate alien races in the Austro-Hungarian Empire; that forcible colonisation of alien races leads only to terrorism, as had been seen in Shanghai. There has been constant trouble between the nationalists and the consulates in China."

"My third reason is of more or less personal character. In fact I have been on the war path with the Austro-Hungarian officials for seventeen years ever since I came to this country. I will tell the Court one or two instances of the treatment accorded Austrian subjects."

"On one occasion an Austrian Consulate official at Tientsin told a German doctor to poison a woman who had an incurable disease because he did not want to bear the heavy expense. He is now serving a two years' sentence in Peking for trying to shoot the doctor. The Dutch are nominally keeping the prisoners at Peking but really the Austrians are in charge of them. There is one man there who has been sentenced to death, but he has not been shot because of threats to blow up the Legation in that event."

"Do you admit that you incited the affair here?" asked Assessor Grant Jones.

"I cannot deny it," replied the witness.

"The first reason," continued the witness, "was that I wished to liberate political prisoners in Peking; prisoners under terrible conditions. As an instance I will speak especially of a certain Austrian petty officer. He was kept in chains until the flesh was torn from his bones. He showed symptoms of consumption and he had lost his powers of speech, yet this man was kept in a semi-darkened cell, without ventilation

"(Continued on Page 2)

Violent Artillery Action In Flanders

Germans Claim To Have Shot Down Sixteen French Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wired this afternoon that there was nothing special to report.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: There has been a great reciprocal artillery action in the Ypres sector. Our aeroplanes on Tuesday, despite very unfavorable weather, continued to observe for our artillery. One enemy machine was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: "There is an intense enemy drum-fire in Flanders. A French attack on a front of three kilometers westward of the Beaumont to Vacherauville road, broke down. We shot down sixteen aeroplanes yesterday."

Paris, September 19.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: Our fire nullified an attempted attack south of Juvincourt and east of Craonne. The artillery duel continued violent on the Beaumont to Bapaume front, on the right bank of the Meuse. The enemy were unable to attack.

The communiqué in the evening reported: A German attack against a salient west of Froidefont Farm was repulsed after a short, violent struggle. In the Champagne, in the region of Souain and Toton, the bombardment was lively and sustained.

Submarine Is Sunk By British Steamer

Two Enemy Craft Destroyed While Attacking Neutral And British Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, September 19.—Thirty miles south-east of the Shetlands, an armed British steamer recently sank a German submarine which was shelling a neutral sailing vessel. A second submarine which attacked the steamer was sunk by a British destroyer.

(Continued on Page 2)

Rumanians Win In Ocnia Region

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 19.—An official communiqué reports: The Rumanians have captured a height south of Grozechi, in the region of Ocnia.

Paris, September 19.—An official despatch from eastern headquarters reports: In the Lake region, the French carried a height nine kilometers north-west of Monastisa, on Lake Ochrida.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakau M. Sept. 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yushiro M. Sept. 29

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Mar. Oct. 2

For U.S. Canada and Europe:

Per ————— s.s. ————— Sept. 22

Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 8

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ... Oct. 13

For Europe:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 24

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 30

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Oct. 14

Heads Japanese Mission In America



JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

The Japanese Mission to America, headed by Viscount Ishii, has been most cordially received. The program, so far as official formality is concerned, is practically that which

I. Takeshita and Viscount Ishii.

marked the receptions to the French, British, Italian and Belgian Missions.

The Japanese Commissioners shown in the photograph, left to right, are

I. Takeshita and Viscount Ishii.

HOSTAGES WANTED TO ASSURE PEACE BEFORE U.S. QUIT

America To Fight Until This End Assured, Say Baker And Lane

DUTCH STAND BY

Will Not Take Any Special Steps To Support Vatican's Effort

BERLIN STALLING

Not Committed to Surrender Of Belgium, But Willing To Negotiate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Atlantic City, September 18.—The Convention of the United States Chambers of Commerce today was addressed by Mr. Baker, Secretary of War and Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who made vigorous speeches announcing the determination of America to fight till Germany has been compelled to give hostages to keep the peace.

Holland Stays Out

The Hague, September 18.—In the Chamber, today, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that Holland does not propose to take any special steps to support the Pope's peace demarche.

Berlin Is Non-Committal

London, September 19.—The German press continues to be agitated over the question whether the Government has decided to surrender Belgium. The latest reports indicate that the Government has not yet committed itself.

It is noteworthy that the Koelnisches Volkszeitung now withdraws its previous statement and declares that Belgium is not even mentioned in the German reply to the Pope's peace note. The Vorwaerts, confirming this, says, however, that it is well-known that the German reply will be in accordance with the Reichstag peace resolution and will, therefore, imply readiness in principle, to restore Belgium, because the Pope expressly declared that the restoration of Belgium is a necessary basis for peace.

General Smuts' interview and the speech made by the French Premier, M. Painlevé, are regarded as timely and heartening at a moment when Germany has resumed her peace maneuvers in a form designed to encourage British pacifists.

Discreet German Stories

The papers discredit the German stories of the impending evacuation of Belgium, point out that it is certain that Germany will not give up Belgium before she is compelled to and that it is the British guns which are really the source of German peace maneuvers, hence, if the British people are inclined to be disappointed at the supposed meanness of the results on the western front, they should ponder well the observations of General Smuts, who speaks not merely with the authority of a great soldier and a man of intellectual distinction, but as a member of the War Cabinet, with access to all sources of information. For a man of his caution, his tone is regarded as singularly confident.

The clear and unfaltering note of M. Painlevé's speech is regarded as testifying to the marvellous steadfastness of the French nation.

Painlevé Scores

Paris, September 18.—M. Painlevé's declaration has been accorded a very favorable reception, both in the Chamber and the Senate, especially the passage warning anybody found guilty of treating with the enemy that they will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

The newspapers pay glowing tributes to the new Government, which is described as confronting with determination the problems of the day. Le Temps says: "We are promised above all that we shall have a more vigorous prosecution of the war. That is what the country demands and hopes for."

Australian Enthusiasm

New York, September 18.—Lord Northcliffe today gave a luncheon in

French Chamber Backs Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 19.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 378 votes to one.

(Continued on Page 2)

Grain Rots In Ships Lying In U. S. Ports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, September 18.—One hundred thousand tons of grain and food-stuffs are rotting in the holds of neutral vessels lying in New York, Boston and Baltimore, where 750,000 tons of shipping are thus idle.

(Continued on Page 2)

ITALIANS TAKE 200

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 19.—An official communiqué reports: We took 200 prisoners in Val Sugana. We repulsed an attack on Bainizza Plateau.

honor of the Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who was warmly received by the Mayor, Mr. Mitchell and other prominent people. Mr. Holman made a speech in which he aroused enthusiasm by declaring that the war must be fought to a finish, in order that democracy shall be enabled to take up its gigantic task with a free hand, undismayed by the frightful specter of Prussian militarism.

Although far removed from the scene of actual strife, said Mr. Holman, the Australians, like the Americans and Canadians, have taken their place in the ranks with the veterans of France and Britain and covered themselves with glory. In all sincerity, he predicted that the patriotic sons of America will also make their presence felt in an uncertain way on the battle-fields of Europe.

He declared that the impressive earnestness with which America has set herself to work with such enthusiasm could only be shown by a people thoroughly imbued with the principles of democracy.

Spirit of Unity

"What the people of the United States are doing now, we in Australia have already done. Our young men took up arms with the same alacrity and enthusiasm. The spiritual change that came over the nation when news was first received of Belgium's plight was little short of miraculous. The same may be said of the great American nation, although you were more deliberate in accepting the challenge."

He predicted that, when next he visited New York, it would be to celebrate the achievement of the glorious victory of the Allies.

Lord Northcliffe paid a glowing tribute to the Hon. W. A. Holman as one of the most remarkable statesmen of the Empire and one for whom the future holds many things.

Break German Unity

Amsterdam, September 19.—President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note is perturbing the authorities in Germany, who are continuing organised demonstrations in favor of the Kaiser. In this connection, the Cologne Gazette admits that the Entente diplomats have succeeded in partially discredited German national unity, a great part of the people being infatuated with a constitution of another character.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.

1. March, "Folie Berger" Fletcher
2. Overture, "Massaniello" Auber
3. Waltz, "Les Patineurs" Waldeufel
4. Selection, "Maritana" Wallace
5. (a) Song, "Roses" Adams
- (b) Caprice, "The Whistler and his Dog" Pryor
6. Selection, "The Arcadians" Monckton

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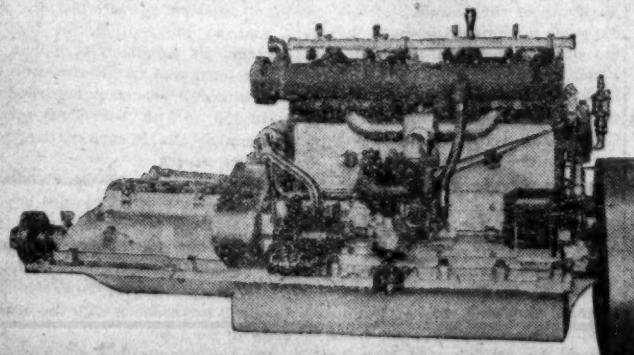
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Austrian Oppression Drove To Organise

(Continued from Page 1)

said, he had left about \$500 at Kremlia's home for safe-keeping and he discovered that but for Marascek, Kremlia would have stolen this money. The police in Tientsin, the witness declared, were familiar with Kremlia's criminal record.

"I know of very reliable information that when bandmaster at Vladivostok Kremlia absconded with the money," Krempasky said. He was then stopped by the Assessor and told that this evidence might not be given, having no relation to the case.

He was allowed to state that on account of information regarding Kremlia's character he refused to permit him to go to Tientsin. He could not believe that Marascek, knowing Kremlia, would allow him to join in the work in Shanghai. He was convinced that Kremlia did not go to the Consulate voluntarily as one of the revolutionary party, but simply to have the other three apprehended, or at least Marascek, in hope of receiving the reward.

"That is about all I have to say," said Krempasky, "and I ask the court to use its influence for leniency in my case. Only a political offense was intended. I did not want any shooting and I have always wanted only the liberation of the oppressed."

"You have heard the evidence of the police," said Mr. Newman, "that you also meant to attack the ships in the river."

"Everything to make the Australian flag disappear from China, that was my idea," replied Krempasky.

The witness declined to tell from whom he had obtained revolvers for his men, declaring that he was a revolutionist and would rather serve five years in prison than give away his friends.

Asked where he had got the \$500 he spoke of leaving at Kremlia's, the witness said:

"I sent my three best men to Shanghai," he said. "I wanted to send six more but there was no train connection. Meanwhile a promise of 150 men was forthcoming and I was advised to stop in Tientsin. I telephoned on August 9 that three men were quite sufficient to seize the consulate here. Then I learned that the 150 men were not at my disposal and tried to come to Shanghai myself on August 12. A heavy reward had been offered for my arrest, dead or alive, and I was given away by an American and a Greek, the only two men who knew of my departure, and was arrested on Chinese territory on an Austrian warrant by about 40 soldiers and detectives.

"I was taken to Peking and almost killed. I was put in prison and beaten until senseless."

"By whom?" asked the Assessor.

"By Austrian and German blue-jackets with their fists. They wanted to hang me next evening, but fortunately the Dutch took possession of the Legation next morning."

Krempasky declared that during the 18 days he was imprisoned in Peking he was ironed with chains on legs and arms and lived on bread and water. On August 23 he was turned over to the Chinese authorities and subsequently to the British and was well treated by both. He said that he was very much surprised to hear that Kremlia was one of the party to attack the Consulate in Shanghai. He had never trusted Kremlia and had refused to allow him to participate in the Tientsin project. While he was in Shanghai in July, Krempasky

that the man was a provocateur for the Austrian Consulate.

It was Kremlia, he said, who went with Schubert and himself to the Hotel de France and, awaking Marascek, proposed that they raid the Consulate that night. It was Kremlia who rang the bell at his head. Kremlia had gone with Marascek upstairs and he heard Kremlia shout three times for someone to open the door. At the third call he had heard two shots and, rushing to the stairs, saw Marascek coming down with his face covered with blood.

Brazzanovitch told of going to Tientsin and of his arrest there and of aiding the police in arresting Kremlia. When he had pointed Kremlia out to the police he had tried to kill the witness.

"Why are you a revolutionist?" asked Mr. Newman.

"Because of my unfortunate condition," replied Brazzanovitch.

The case was then remanded until today.

Denies Seized German Ships Been Sublet To Japanese Agents

Mr. Sah Fu-mou, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, yesterday denied the report printed locally that the twelve confiscated German and Austrian ships chartered to Chang Chien's Ta Tah Company have been sublet to a Japanese shipping company. The contract between the Ta Tah Company and the Peking authorities, as far as Mr. Sah's knowledge goes, grants the subletting of the vessels to Chinese merchants only.

Commissioner Sah has been especially authorised by the Ministry of Communications to watch the handling of these ships by the Ta Tah Company and is in touch with the management all the time. Every day, the representative of the concern, Mr. Liu Yuan, who closed the deal with the Ministry of Communications in the form of a contract signed in Peking, makes a report concerning the vessels. Any new development, especially any bid for subletting, must first be submitted to Mr. Sah for approval and then communicated to Peking for final sanction.

Brazzanovitch was then called to the box. He stated that he went to the Austrian Consulate with the intention of taking nothing except certain documents. They were to imprison the officials. He had come to Shanghai originally with the intention of taking the Austrian ships and liberating the Slavs and Italians on board. He told of meeting Kremlia on the tram car the night before the raid. Kremlia had told them of a reward of \$30,000 offered for Kinder or Marascek, dead or alive. From Kremlia's conversation in various bars around his home that night Brazzanovitch was convinced

Three of the vessels need repairs and tenders for this work have been invited from all the coast dock companies. All tenders must specify the time required for the job.

Parliament To Stand Treason Charge As Well As Sun Yat-sen

(From the Chinese Press)

In addition to the warrant issued for the arrest of Sun Yat-sen on a charge of treason, legal proceedings will also be instituted against the Extraordinary Session of Parliament in Canton, on a similar charge.

The Government is again contemplating the negotiation of a \$100,000,000 loan from the Consortium for the reformation of the currency system. The banks have already communicated with London and Tokio on the matter. The salt revenue surplus will be the security and the loan will be utilised for the unification of notes and currency. The question of the adoption of a gold standard has been dropped, on account of the unfavorable exchange. If this loan is successful, the so-called reorganisation loan will be cancelled.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs refuses to endorse the regulations drafted by the Ministry of Interior for the recruiting of Chinese laborers by foreigners. The rules set forth very strict conditions for their employment. A heated discussion took place on the question at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday and no decision was arrived at.

With the exception of the Dutch Minister, the envoys of the Diplomatic Corps agreed to China's action in the prohibition of the exportation of silver when the matter was unofficially communicated to the Corps by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The office of the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance and the Revenue Council to report on the prices of all goods imported and exported between 1909 and 1913.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY

(Reuters' Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 19.—The Commonwealth has increased its portfolios from eight to nine, Mr. Mullen becoming Minister of Repatriation.

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Laying All Cards On Table Proposed As Step To Peace

First Peace Plea Made To Kaiser By Wilson—Zimmermann Suggested Playing Game Of War On Square

By James W. Gerard

CHAPTER XIII

On the Frederick VIII, en route to America, were Messrs. Herbert Swope of the New York World and William C. Bullitt of the Philadelphia Ledger, who had been spending some time in Germany. I impressed upon each of these gentlemen my fixed belief that Germany intended shortly, unless some definite move was made toward peace, to commence ruthless submarine war, and they made this view clear in the articles which they wrote for their respective newspapers. Mr. Swope's articles were immediately reproduced by him in a book called "Inside the German Empire." In Mr. Swope's book, on page 94, he says:

"The campaign for the ruthless U-boat warfare is regarded by one man in this country, who speaks with the highest German authority, as being in the nature of a threat intended to accelerate and force upon us a movement toward peace. Ambassador Gerard had his attention drawn to this just before he left Berlin, but he declined to accept the interpretation."

On page 88 Mr. Swope writes:

"Our embassy in Berlin, expected just such a demonstration as was given by the U-53 in October, when she sank six vessels off Nantucket, as a lesson of what Germany could do in our waters if war came."

On page 74 he says further:

"Throughout Germany the objection for the resumption of ruthless U-boat warfare of the Lusitania type grows stronger day by day. The Chancellor is holding out against it, but how long he can restrain it no one can say. I left Germany convinced that only peace could prevent its resumption. And the same opinion is held by every German with whom I spoke, and it is held also by Ambassador Gerard. The possibility was so menacing that the principal cause of the Ambassador's return in October was that he might report to Washington. The point was set out in press dispatches at the time."

Herbert Swope's Book

I wrote a preface to Mr. Swope's book for the express purpose of in this way informing the American public that I believed that Germany intended at an early date to resume the ruthless U-boat warfare.

Our trip home on the Frederick VIII was without incident, except for the fact that on the eighth day of October Swope came to the door of my stateroom about 12 o'clock at night and informed me that the captain had asked that he tell me the wireless had brought the news that German submarines were operating directly ahead of us and had just sunk six ships in the neighborhood of Nantucket. I imagine that the captain slightly changed the course of our ship, but next day the odor of burning oil was quite noticeable for hours.

These Danish ships in making the trip from Copenhagen to New York were compelled to put in at the port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, where the ship was searched by the British authorities. On the occasion of our visit to Kirkwall, during this trip, a Swede, who had been so foolish as to make a sketch of the harbor and defenses of Kirkwall from the top deck of the Frederick VIII, was taken off the boat by the British. The British had very cleverly spotted him doing this from the shore or from a neighboring boat, through a telescope.

Ships can only enter Kirkwall by daylight; at 6 o'clock every evening trawlers draw a net across the entrance to the harbor as a protection against submarines. A passage through this net is not opened until daylight the following morning.

Captain Thomsen, of the Frederick VIII, which ship carried us to America and back to Copenhagen, by his evident mastery of his profession, gave to all of his passengers a feeling of confidence on the somewhat perilous voyage in those dangerous waters.

When I reached America, on October 10, I was given a most flattering reception and the freedom of the city of New York. Within a few days after my arrival the President sent for me to visit him at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, and I was with him for over four hours and a quarter in our first conference. I saw him, of course, after the election, before returning to Germany, and, in fact, sailed on the fourth of December at his special request.

Wilson Wants Peace

Before I left I was impressed with the idea that he desired above all things both to keep and to make peace. Of course, this question of making peace is a very delicate one. A direct offer on our part might have subjected us to the same treatment which we gave Great Britain during our Civil War, when Great Britain made overtures looking toward the establishment of peace and the North

dicted by his enemies in Berlin, and peace might be for which all mankind longed.

I remained a day in Copenhagen in order to arrange for the transportation to Germany of the three tons of food which I had brought from New York and also in order to lunch with Count Rantzau, the German minister, a most able diplomat.

Praise For Grew

Therefore, the President's peace note arrived in Berlin just ahead of me and was delivered by Mr. Grew a few hours before my arrival. Joseph C. Grew of Boston was next in command during all my stay in Berlin. He must have been on the work of the embassy during the whole of the trip to America in the autumn of 1916 and at all times was of the greatest assistance to me. I hope to see him go far in his career.

The note was dated December 18, 1916, and was addressed by the Secretary of State to the American Ambassador in the capital of the belligerent powers. It commenced as follows:

"The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited:

"The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the Government of Germany that there is inserted a designation of the action in regard to the present war which he hopes that the Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit, etc."

In the note which was sent to the Central Powers it was stated:

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make, the President has now had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now appear to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers."

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In the note which was sent to the Central Powers it was stated:

without the consent of the authorities.

CHAPTER XIV

On my return from America to Berlin everyone in official life, the Chancellor, Zimmermann, Von Stumm, who succeeded Zimmermann; Von der Gruene, foreign minister in Argentina, who had equal rank with Stumm in the Foreign Office, all without exception in the most convincing language assured me that cases like that of the Marins, for example, were only accidents, and that there was every desire on the part of Germany to maintain the pledges given in the Sussex note.

And the great question to be solved is whether the Germans, in making their offers of peace, in begging me to go to America to talk peace to the President, were sincerely anxious for peace, or were only making these general offers of peace in order to

excuse in the eyes of the world a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare and to win to their side public opinion in the United States, in case such warfare should be resumed.

Had the decision rested with the Chancellor and with the Foreign Office, instead of with the military, I am sure that the decision would have been against the resumption of this ruthless war.

But Germany is not ruled in wartime by the civilian power. Hindenburg was at the head of the general staff, and Ludendorff, who had been chief of staff, had been made the quartermaster general in order that he might follow Hindenburg to General Headquarters.

Hindenburg Popular Idol

Hindenburg, shortly before his battle of the Masurian Lakes, was a

(Continued on Page 4)

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and the "Three Castles", which please to insure in the
usual manner—I shall also by the same tick up
you for a few more if I can get them on board
in time, but this I believe will be impracticable
if Capt. Tolson uses his despatch in loading
which he now has in his power to do

Jam First, 1st. Most Red Wills

My first of Capt. Tolson's
are in a James River and I think
you for your desire on sending them

do! buy J. J. Wills?

Facsimile of letter from George Washington
November 25th 1759



(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

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honor of the Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who was warmly received by the Mayor, Mr. Mitchell and other prominent people. Mr. Holman made a speech in which he aroused enthusiasm by declaring that the war must be fought to a finish, in order that democracy shall be enabled to take up its gigantic task; with a free hand, undismayed by the frightful specter of Prussian militarism.

Although far removed from the scene of actual strife, said Mr. Holman, the Australians, like the Americans and Canadians, have taken their place in the ranks with the veterans of France and Britain and covered themselves with glory. In all sincerity, he predicted that the patriotic sons of America will also make their presence felt in an uncertain way on the battle-fields of Europe.

He declared that the impressive earnestness with which America has set herself to work with such enthusiasm could only be shown by a people thoroughly imbued with the principles of democracy.

Spirit of Unity

"What the people of the United States are doing now, we in Australia have already done. Our young men took up arms with the same alacrity and enthusiasm. The spiritual change that came over the nation when news was first received of Belgium's plight was little short of miraculous. The same may be said of the great American nation, although you were more deliberate in accepting the challenge."

He predicted that, when next he visited New York, it would be to celebrate the achievement of the glorious victory of the Allies.

Lord Northcliffe paid a glowing tribute to the Hon. W. A. Holman as one of the most remarkable statesmen of the Empire and one for whom the future holds many things.

Break German Unity

Amsterdam, September 19.—President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note is perturbing the authorities in Germany, who are continuing organised demonstrations in favor of the Kaiser. In this connection, the Cologne Gazette admits that the Entente did not yet consider it already partially jeopardised German national unity, a great part of the people being infatuated with a constitution of another character.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground, today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, "Folie Berger" Fletcher
2. Overture, "Masaniello" ...Auber
3. Waltz, "Les Patineurs" ...Waldeufel
4. Selection, "Maritana" ...Wallace
5. (a) Song, "Roses" ...Adams
- (b) Caprice, "The Whistler and his Dog" ...Pryor
6. Selection, "The Arcadians" ...Monckton

A. de Kruger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Austrian Oppression Drove To Organise

(Continued from Page 1)

officers and liberate the prisoners from the despotic rule of Austria."

Krempasky then told of the formation of the revolutionary party. A year before he said, he had failed in a project to blow up the Austrian Legation in Peking and he now saw that it would be necessary to seize the Tientsin concession.

He knew that many people were dissatisfied with the Austrian rule throughout the East and he came to Shanghai on July 23 to gain adherents, knowing that the men on the Austrian ships here were mutinous.

"I returned to Tientsin on July 26," he continued, "and planned the attack on the Austrian Concession for the 29th, early in the morning. We were about 25 or 30 men and it would have been very easy that morning to seize the place."

Some of his men had failed him, Krempasky said, and the attack was postponed till next day after he had sworn his band to secrecy. Someone had given it away however, and the Austrians had distributed arms to the Chinese. Only a few men turned up for the attack and as the Austrians had fortified themselves and dug trenches the undertaking had to be abandoned for the time being. Still thinking of the unfortunate at Peking, Krempasky said he determined on the raid in Shanghai.

"How did you expect that to help you?" asked the Assessor.

"If I kept the officials in my possession they would surely have liberated the prisoners," answered the witness.

"I sent my three best men to Shanghai," he said. "I wanted to send six more but there was no train connection. Meanwhile a promise of 150 men was forthcoming and I was advised to stop in Tientsin. I telephoned on August 9 that three men were quite sufficient to seize the consulate here. Then I learned that the 150 men were not at my disposal and tried to come to Shanghai myself on August 13. A heavy reward had been offered for my arrest, dead or alive, and I was given away by an American and a Greek, the only two men who knew of my departure, and was arrested on Chinese territory on an Austrian warrant by about 40 soldiers and detectives.

"I was taken to Peking and almost killed. I was put in prison and beaten until senseless."

"By whom?" asked the Assessor.

"By Austrian and German blue-jackets with their fists. They wanted to hang me next evening, but fortunately the Dutch took possession of the Legation next morning."

Krempasky declared that during the 16 days he was imprisoned in Peking he was ironed with chains on legs and arms and lived on bread and water. On August 23 he was turned over to the Chinese authorities and subsequently to the British and was well treated by both.

He said that he was very much surprised to hear that Kremla was one of the party to attack the Consulate in Shanghai. He had never trusted Kremla and had refused to allow him to participate in the Tientsin project. While he was in Shanghai in July, Krempasky

said, he had left about \$500 at Kremla's home for safe-keeping and he discovered that but for Marascek, Kremla would have stolen this money. The police in Tientsin, the witness declared, were familiar with Kremla's criminal record.

"I know on very reliable information that when bandmaster at Vladivostok Kremla absconded with the money," Krempasky said. He was then stopped by the Assessor and told that this evidence might not be given, having no relation to the case.

He was allowed to state that on account of information regarding Kremla's character he refused to permit him to go to Tientsin. He could not believe that Marascek, knowing Kremla, would allow him to join in the work in Shanghai. He was convinced that Kremla did not go to the Consulate voluntarily as one of the revolutionary party, but simply to have the other three apprehended, or at least Marascek, in hope of receiving the reward.

"That is about all I have to say," said Krempasky, "and I ask the court to use its influence for leniency in my case. Only a political offense was intended. I did not want any shooting and I have always wanted only the liberation of the oppressed."

"You have heard the evidence of the police," said Mr. Newman, "that you also meant to attack the ships in the river."

"Everything to make the Austrian flag disappear from China, that was my idea," replied Krempasky.

The witness declined to tell from whom he had obtained revolvers for his men, declaring that he was a revolutionist and would rather serve five years in prison than give away his friends.

Asked where he had got the \$500 he spoke of leaving at Kremla's, the witness said:

"I am not a beggar. I have been many years in China and I have money of my own. I spent two or three thousand dollars in this affair."

Krempasky said that he had not given his followers to understand that they would have official protection for their action here, but that he thought the authorities would approve and he would get some protection for turning over the Austrian documents.

Krempasky added that Bernhardi, Shalisky and Kindler had not given away with the raid on the Consulate here.

Brazzanovitch was then called to the box. He stated that he went to the Austrian Consulate with the intention of taking nothing except certain documents. They were to imprison the officials. He had come to Shanghai originally with the intention of taking the Austrian ships and liberating the Slavs and Italians on board.

He told of meeting Kremla on the tram car the night before the raid. Kremla had told them of a reward of \$30,000 offered for Kinder or Marascek, dead or alive. From Kremla's conversation in various bars around his home that night Brazzanovitch was convinced

that the man was a provocateur for the Austrian Consulate.

It was Kremla, he said, who went with Schubert and himself to the Hotel de France and, awaking Marascek, proposed that they raid the Consulate that night. It was Kremla who rang the bell at the Consulate and Kremla who bound the Chinese watchman. It was Kremla who told Marascek to accompany him upstairs and when Schubert proposed that he should go, pointed a revolver at his head. Kremla had gone with Marascek upstairs and he heard Kremla shout three times for someone to open the door.

At the third call he had heard two shots and, rushing to the stairs, saw Marascek coming down with his face covered with blood.

Brazzanovitch told of going to Tientsin and of his arrest there and of aiding the police in arresting Kremla.

When he had pointed Kremla out to the police he had tried to kill the witness.

"Why are you a revolutionist?"

said Mr. Newman.

"Because of my unfortunate condition," replied Brazzanovitch.

The case was then remanded until today.

Denies Seized German Ships Been Sublet To Japanese Agents

Mr. Sah Fu-mon, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs yesterday denied the report printed locally that the twelve confiscated German and Austrian ships chartered to Chang Chien's Ta Tah Company have been sublet to a Japanese shipping company.

The contract between the Ta Tah Company and the Peking authorities, as far as Mr. Sah's knowledge goes, grants the subletting of the vessels to Chinese merchants only.

Commissioner Sah has been especially authorised by the Ministry of Communications to watch the handling of these ships by the Ta Tah Company and is in touch with the management all the time. Every day, the representative of the concern, Mr. Liu Yuan, who closed the deal with the Ministry of Communications in the form of a contract signed in Peking, makes a report concerning the vessels. Any new development, especially any bid for subletting, must first be submitted to Mr. Sah for approval and then communicated to Peking for final sanction.

Three of the vessels need repairs and tenders for this work have been invited from all the coast dock companies. All tenders must specify the time required for the job.

Parliament To Stand Treason Charge As Well As Sun Yat-sen

(From the Chinese Press)

In addition to the warrant issued for the arrest of Sun Yat-sen on a charge of treason, legal proceedings will also be instituted against the Extraordinary Session of Parliament in Canton, on a similar charge.

The Government is again contemplating the negotiation of a \$100,000,000 loan from the Consortium for the reformation of the currency system.

The banks have already communicated with London and Tokio on the matter.

The salt revenue surplus will be the security and the loan will be utilised for the unification of notes and currency.

The question of the adoption of a gold standard has been dropped, on account of the unfavorable exchange.

If this loan is successful, the so-called reorganisation loan will be cancelled.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs refuses to endorse the regulations drafted by the Ministry of Interior for the recruiting of Chinese laborers by foreigners.

The rules set forth very strict conditions for their employment.

A heated discussion took place on the question at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday and no decision was arrived at.

With the exception of the Dutch Minister, the envoys of the Diplomatic Corps agreed to China's action in the prohibition of the exportation of silver when the matter was unofficially communicated to the Corps by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The office of the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance and the Revenue Council to report on the prices of all goods imported and exported between 1909 and 1913.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 19.—The Commonwealth has increased its portfolios from eight to nine, Mr. Mullen becoming Minister of Repatriation.

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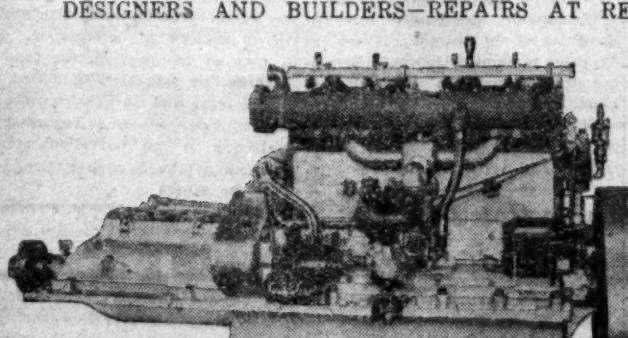
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Laying All Cards On Table Proposed As Step To Peace

First Peace Plea Made To Kaiser By Wilson—Zimmermann Suggested Playing Game Of War On Square

By James W. Gerard

CHAPTER XIII

On the Frederick VIII, en route to America, were Messrs. Herbert Swope of the New York World and William C. Bullitt of the Philadelphia Ledger, who had been spending some time in Germany. I impressed upon each of these gentlemen my fixed belief that Germany intended shortly, unless some definite move was made toward peace, to commence ruthless submarine war, and they made this view clear in the articles which they wrote for their respective newspapers. Mr. Swope's articles were immediately reproduced by him in a book called "Inside the German Empire." In Mr. Swope's book, on page 94, he says:

"The campaign for the ruthless U-boat warfare is regarded by one man in this country, who speaks with the highest German authority, as being in the nature of a threat intended to accelerate and force upon us a movement toward peace. Ambassador Gerard had his attention drawn to this just before he left Berlin, but he declined to accept the interpretation."

On page 88 Mr. Swope writes:

"Our embassy in Berlin, expected just such a demonstration as was given by the U-53 in October, when she sank six vessels off Nantucket, as a lesson of what Germany could do in our waters if war came."

On page 74 he says further:

"Throughout Germany the objection to the resumption of ruthless U-boat warfare of the Louisiana type grows stronger day by day. The Chancellor is holding out against it, but how long he can restrain it no one can say. I left Germany convinced that only peace could prevent its resumption. And the same opinion is held by every German with whom I spoke, and it is held also by Ambassador Gerard. The possibility now seems menacing that the principal cause of the Ambassador's return in October was that he might report to Washington. The point was set out in press dispatches at the time."

Herbert Swope's Book

I wrote a preface to Mr. Swope's book for the express purpose of in this way informing the American public that I believed that Germany intended at an early date to resume the ruthless U-boat warfare.

Our trip home on the Frederick VIII was without incident, except for the fact that on the eighth day of October Swope came to the door of my stateroom about 12 o'clock at night and informed me that the captain had asked that he tell me the wireless had brought the news that German submarines were operating directly ahead of us and had just sunk six ships in the neighborhood of Nantucket. I imagine that the captain slightly changed the course of our ship, but next day the odor of burning oil was quite noticeable for hours.

These Danish ships in making the trip from Copenhagen to New York were compelled to put in at the port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, where the ship was searched by the British authorities. On the occasion of our visit to Kirkwall, during this trip, a Swede, who had been so foolish as to make a sketch of the harbor and defenses of Kirkwall from the top deck of the Frederick VIII, was taken off the boat by the British. The British had very cleverly spotted him doing this from the shore or from a neighboring boat, through a telescope.

Ships can only enter Kirkwall by daylight; at 6 o'clock every evening trawlers draw a net across the entrance to the harbor as a protection against submarines. A passage through this net is not opened until daylight the following morning.

Captain Thomson, of the Frederick VIII, which ship carried us to America and back to Copenhagen, by his evident mastery of his profession, gave to all of his passengers a feeling of confidence on the somewhat perilous voyage in those dangerous waters.

When I reached America, on October 10, I was given a most flattering reception and the freedom of the city of New York. Within a few days after my arrival the President sent for me to visit him at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, and I was with him for over four hours and a quarter in our first conference. I saw him, of course, after the election, before returning to Germany, and, in fact, sailed on the fourth of December in his special request.

Wilson Wants Peace

Before I left I was impressed with the wish that he desired above all things both to keep and to make peace. Of course, this question of making peace is a very delicate one. A direct offer on our part might have subjected us to the same treatment which we gave Great Britain during our Civil War, when Great Britain made overtures looking toward the establishment of peace and the North

dicted by his enemies in Berlin, and peace might be for which all mankind longed.

I remained a day in Copenhagen in order to arrange for the transportation to Germany of the three tons of food which I had brought from New York and also in order to lunch with Count Rantzau, the German minister, a most able diplomat. **Prayer For Grew**

Therefore, the President's peace note arrived in Berlin just ahead of me and was delivered by Mr. Grew a few hours before my arrival. Joseph C. Grew of Boston was next in command during all my stay in Berlin. He most ably carried on the work of the trip to America in the autumn of 1916 and at all times was of the greatest assistance to me. I hope to see him go far in his career.

The note was dated December 18, 1916, and was addressed by the Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at the capital of the belligerent powers. It commenced as follows:

"The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited."

"The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the Government that a course of action in regard to the present war which he hopes that the Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit."

In the note which was sent to the Central Powers it was written:

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make, the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by the desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers."

The President, during my visit to America in 1916, impressed upon me his great interest in the Belgians deported to Germany. The action of Germany in thus carrying a great part of the male population of Belgium into virtual slavery had roused great indignation in America. As the revered Cardinal Farley said to me a few days before my departure: "You have to go back to the times of the Medes and the Persians to find a like example of a whole people carried into bondage."

Mr. Grew had made representations about this to the Chancellor and on my return I immediately took up the question.

Belgian's in Munition Work

I was informed that it was a military measure, that Ludendorff had feared that the British would break through and overrun Belgium and that the military did not propose to have a hostile population at their backs who might cut the rail lines of communication, telephones and telegraphs, and that for this reason the deportation had been decided on. I was, however, told that I might have permission to visit these Belgians. The passes, however, which alone made such visiting possible, were not delivered until a few days before I left Germany.

Several of these Belgians, who were put to work in Berlin, managed to get away and come to see me. They gave me a harrowing account of how they had been seized in Belgium and made to work in Germany at making munitions to be used, probably, against their own friends.

I said to the Chancellor: "There are Belgians employed in making shells contrary to all rules of war and The Hague convention." He said: "I do not believe it. I said: 'My automobile is at the door. I can take you to where thirty Belgians are working on the manufacture of shells in four minutes.' But he did not find time to go.

American must understand that Germans will stop at nothing to win this war, and that the only thing the responsible forces

While I was in America, Von Jagow had fallen, as had been pre-

dicted by his enemies in Berlin, and peace might be for which all mankind longed.

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Belgian's in Munition Work

I was informed that it was a military measure, that Ludendorff had feared that the British would break through and overrun Belgium and that the military did not propose to have a hostile population at their backs who might cut the rail lines of communication, telephones and telegraphs, and that for this reason the deportation had been decided on. I was, however, told that I might have permission to visit these Belgians. The passes, however, which alone made such visiting possible, were not delivered until a few days before I left Germany.

Several of these Belgians, who were put to work in Berlin, managed to get away and come to see me. They gave me a harrowing account of how they had been seized in Belgium and made to work in Germany at making munitions to be used, probably, against their own friends.

I said to the Chancellor: "There are Belgians employed in making shells contrary to all rules of war and The Hague convention." He said: "I do not believe it. I said: 'My automobile is at the door. I can take you to where thirty Belgians are working on the manufacture of shells in four minutes.' But he did not find time to go.

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In the note which was

Laying All Cards On The Table

(Continued from Page 3)

general living in retirement at Hanover. Because he came for years specialised in the study of this region, he was suddenly called to the command of the German army which was opposing the Russian invasions. Ludendorff, who had been colonel of a regiment at the attack on Liege, was sent with him as his chief of staff. The success of Hindenburg in his campaign is too well known to require recapitulation here. He became the popular idol of Germany, the one general—in fact, the one man whom the people felt that they could idolise. But shortly before my trip to America an idea was creeping through the mind of the German people lending them to believe that Hindenburg was but the front and that the brains of the combination had been furnished by Ludendorff. Many Germans in a position to know told me that the real dictator of Germany was Ludendorff.

My trip to America was made principally at the instance of Von Jagow and the Chancellor, and in my farewell talk with the Chancellor a few days before leaving I asked if it could not be arranged, since he was aware that the civilian power was inferior to that of the military, that I should see Hindenburg and Ludendorff before I left. This proposed meeting he either could not or would not arrange. Shortly after my return I again asked the Chancellor whether he could see, if not the Emperor, at least Hindenburg and Ludendorff, who, the Chancellor himself said, were the leaders of the military, and, therefore, the leaders of Germany. Again I was put off.

Submarine War Threats

In the meantime—and in spite of the official assurance given to me, certain men in Germany in a position to know warned me that the Government intended to resume a ruthless submarine war. Ludendorff, they said, had declared in favor of this war, and, according to them, that meant a resumption.

At first I thought that Germany would approach the resumption of ruthless submarine war via the armed merchantman issue.

The case of the Yarrowdale prisoners seemed to bear out this theory.

A German raider captured and sunk a number of enemy vessels and sent the Yarrowdale, one of the captured boats, with a prize crew to Swinemunde. On board, held as prisoners, were a number of the crews of the captured vessels, and among those men I learned, under the "ross," were some Americans. The arrival of the Yarrowdale was kept secret for some time, but, so soon as I received information of its arrival, I sent note after note to the Foreign Office demanding to know whether there were any Americans among the prisoners crew.

For a long time I received no answer, and finally Germany admitted what I knew already, viz., that Americans taken with the crews of captured ships were held prisoners of war, the theory of the Germans being that all employed on armed enemy merchant ships were enemy combatants. I supposed that possibly Germany might therefore appear in the submarine controversy by this route and claim that armed merchantmen were liable to be sunk without notice.

Yarrowdale Prisoners

Instructed by the State Department, I demanded the immediate release of the Yarrowdale prisoners. This was acceded by Germany, but after the breaking of relations the prisoners were held back, and it was not until after we left Germany that they were released.

I asked permission to visit these prisoners, and sent Mr. Ayrault and Mr. Osborne to the place where I knew they were interned. The permission to visit them arrived, but on the same day orders were given to remove the prisoners to other camps. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Ayrault, however, being on the ground, saw the prisoners before their removal and reported on their condition.

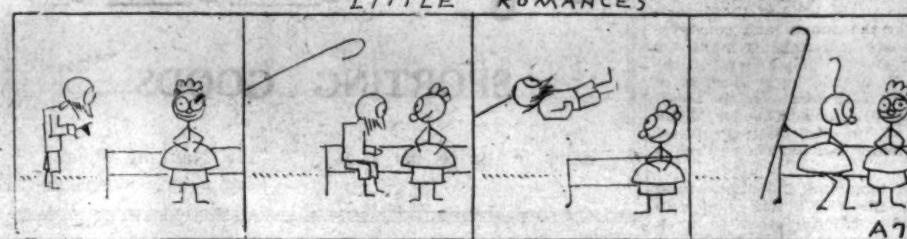
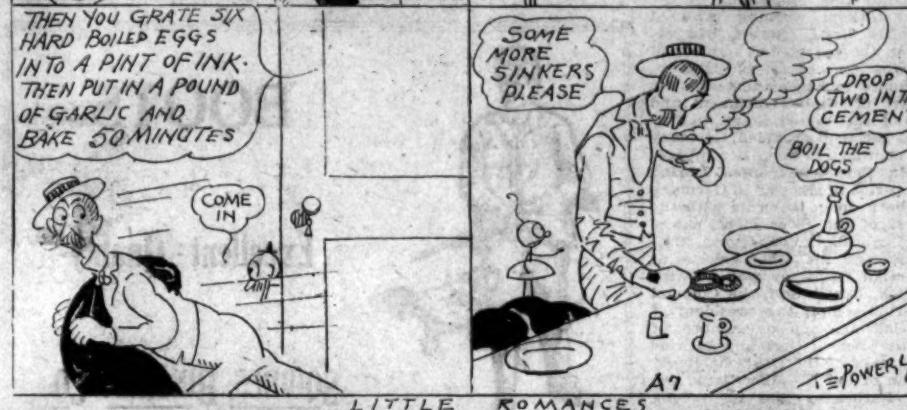
On January 6 the American Association of Commerce and Trade gave me a dinner at the Hotel Adlon. This was made the occasion of a sort of German-American love feast. Zimmermann, although he had to go early in the evening to meet the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, was present; Heffterich, Vice-Chancellor and Secretary of the Interior; Doctor Solt, the Colonial Minister; Sydow, Minister of Commerce; Dernburg; Von Gwinther, of the Deutsche Bank; Gutmann, of the Dresdner Bank; Under Secretary von der Dusche of the Finance Office; Dr. Giesecke, and the Police President of Berlin; the president of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce; Under Secretary von Stumm of the Foreign Office, and many others of that office; Under Secretary Richter of the Interior Department; Lieutenant Colonel Doeulmoser, of the General Staff; editors and proprietors of the principal papers in Berlin; Count Montgelas, who had charge of American affairs in the Foreign Office; naval officers like Captain Lans; the American correspondent in Germany and Prince Isenburg rubbing shoulders with the brewers, George Ehret and Krueger, of New York and Newark. There were literary lights like Ludwig Flieg, Captain Persius, Prof. Hans Delneick, Doctor Paasche, Vice-President of the Reichstag, and many others equally celebrated as the ones that I have named.

German-American Love Feast

Speeches were made by Mr. Wolf, president of the American Association of Commerce and Trade; Heffterich, Zimmermann, Von Gwinther and by me. A tone of the greatest friendliness prevailed. Zimmermann referred to our personal friendship, and said that he was sure that we should be able to manage everything together. Heffterich in his speech said that by learning German and studying the life of the German people, was one of the few diplomats who had come to Germany who had learned something of the real life and psychology of the Germans. Von Gwinther made a speech in English that would have done credit to any American or English speaker, and in my short address, I said that the relations between the two countries had never been better, and, so long as my personal friends, like Zimmermann and other members of the Government, whom I named, were in office, that I was sure the good relations between the two countries would be maintained. I spoke, too, of the sums of money that I had brought back with me for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Germany.

The majority of the German newspapers spoke in a very kindly way about this dinner and about what was said at it. Of course, they all took what I said as an expression of friendliness, and only Reventlow claimed that by referring to the

Joys and Gloom By Tom Powers



members of the Government I was

interfering in the internal affairs of Germany. The speeches, and, in fact, this dinner, constituted a last desperate attempt to preserve friendly relations. Both the reasonable men present and I knew almost to a certainty that return to ruthless submarine war had been decided on, and that only some lucky chance could prevent the military, packed by the made public opinion, from insisting on a defiance of international law and the laws of humanity.

The day after the dinner the Chancellor sent for me and expressed his approval of what I had said. He called me for it, and on the surface it seemed as if everything was "merry as a marriage bell." Unfortunately, I am afraid that all this was only on the surface, and, perhaps, the orders to the submarine commanders to resume ruthless war had been given on the day preceding this love fest.

The Germans believed that President Wilson had been elected with a mandate to keep out of war at any cost, and that America could be induced, flouted and humiliated with impunity.

Even before this dinner we had begun to get rumors of the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare. Within a few days I was cabling to the department information based, not upon absolute facts, but upon reports which seemed reliable and which had been collected through the able efforts of our very capable naval attaché, Commander Gherardi.

As far as Zimmermann was confirmed by the hints given to me by various influential Germans.

Again and again, after January 6, I was assured by Zimmermann and

others in the Foreign Office that nothing of the kind was contemplated.

Now, were the German moves in the direction of peace sincere or not? (To Be Continued)

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AGENTS

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The China PressPUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS**THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated**
Delaware, Publishers**WEATHER**

Fine weather, with Northerly breezes gradually freshening in the central and Southern districts. Variable breezes in the North.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917.

Germany Must Give Hostages

KEN interest will be evinced throughout the world, and no doubt especially in Germany, in the speeches delivered at Atlantic City by Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War and Mr. Lane, the American Secretary of the Interior, both members of President Wilson's Cabinet. Reuter's yesterday brings an all too brief report of the speeches. In fact Reuter's merely says that they announced America's determination to fight until Germany is "compelled to give hostages to keep the peace."

This authoritative announcement of America's high resolve is of vast interest and we regret Reuter's hasn't favored us with more details. Turning to Webster's Dictionary we find the word "hostage" defined as follows:

"A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulation of any kind, on the performance of which the person is to be released."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "The practice of taking hostages is very ancient, and has been used constantly in negotiations with conquered nations, and in cases, such as surrenders, armistices and the like, where the two belligerents depended for its proper carrying out on each other's good faith. The Romans were accustomed to take the sons of tributary princes and educate them at Rome, thus holding a security for the continued loyalty of the conquered nation and also instilling a possible future ruler with the ideas of Roman civilisation. This practice was also adopted in the early period of the British occupation of India and by France in her relations with the Arab tribes in North Africa."

The practice also has been adopted by Germany in modern times and has been used extensively during this war both in Belgium and France, in fact it has been used by the Germans in practically every conquered town both in this war and in the war of 1870.

In the absence of further details we can only guess at the names of the hostages fitting about in the mind of the American government, but they probably include the Kaiser and Crown Prince of Germany, von Hindenburg, von Tirpitz, and just to bring it up to date and make a full hand, von Luxburg.

Lincoln's Terms Of Peace
(New York Times)

PEACE agitators were as numerous in the War of Secession as today. The supporters of the Union generally described them as Copperheads. There were, however, some loyal but mistaken Union men who kept bothering President Lincoln, from the best of motives, and begging him at least to consent to a conference with representatives of President Davis, so as to arrive at a basis for terms. The President was too clear-sighted not to see that such a conference was certain to do harm and not good, and he took the same view of all proposals for negotiations or attempts of any kind to find out what the Confederates would accept in the way of compromise. But in 1864 the efforts of these busybodies had grown to a size that made it advisable for Lincoln to take official notice of their arguments, which he did in his annual message to Congress.

First demonstrating that the national resources were "inexhaustible" and that the public purpose to maintain the Union was "unchanged," he said:

"The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union—precisely what we will not and cannot give. . . . Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided

by victory. If we yield, we are beaten; if the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. . . . They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority. The war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

Again the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. Again it can only be tried by war, and decided by victory. The side which yields, now as then, is beaten. The invaders of the world can have peace at any moment by ceasing the war which they began. Our terms of peace are Lincoln's.

Correspondence**Optimistic Chinese Cotton Expert**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Coming back from Li Yung Cotton Mill of Kiangyin, I learned from your issue of Sept. 16 the news that "American Cotton proves failure on Shanghai soils" from Mr. E. Widler's experiment and, in your issue of Sept. 18, I read the correspondence of Mr. A. B. Rosenthal re the necessity of a period of time on fertilizer experiment, etc., both of which articles interested me to a great extent.

It may not be out of place here for me to say that I spent my last year in Texas A. and M. College and got field experience from Mr. H. H. Johnson who is now under our Government's employment. This is the third year in which I have run my cotton experiment station which contains 70 mow of land, entirely devoted to American varieties, and is about one mile from the corner of Lay and Ward Roads. Though I cannot be considered as an expert on cotton, yet I may fairly claim that I do have a little knowledge and experience of this particular plant.

With the last three years, I have been trying to find out why American seeds are considered to be unsatisfactory to Chinese soils, especially Shanghai soils. At last I found 6 main factors each of which may cause a failure to cotton experiment and these I enumerate as follows:

1. Seeds from hotter and drier places than Shanghai, to say generally from Texas or Oklahoma.
2. Seeds of late varieties.
3. Too late planting.
4. Too much planting.
5. Land not fertile enough.
6. Land not well drained.

With regard to the fertilizer experiment, I will quote a statement from Dr. Lucius L. Van Seyke's "Fertilizers and Crop," Pages 416, which is clear and self-explanatory:

"When such experiments are carried on for long periods of time in a systematic way by skilled investigators and the results checked by all possible precautions, useful results are obtained. Such experiments carried on for a single season may be wholly misleading, especially if some abnormal weather conditions happen to be present."

Though we can hardly run an experiment so long as the Rottemsted station of England did which grew a single crop continuously for 5 or 6 decades, we should run it at least 10 years; else the would-be result, the data, and so forth are hardly dependable.

Mr. H. H. Johnson wrote to me on Sept. 5 saying: "The more I see the more I firmly believe that American varieties of cotton can be grown very successfully under Chinese conditions. This Ministry now has a small field of cotton growing in the Zoological Gardens near Peking which will average from 25 to 30 bolls per stalk which, I think, are enough advanced to open, in spite of the fact that it is a long staple variety grown in a locality where the season is extremely short. If this work had been done earlier, with a short staple which was early maturing, the result would have been better"....

I am of an opinion that American varieties of cotton can be successfully grown on Chinese soils if the experimenters take necessary precautions and I also earnestly hope that experimenters may not easily get disappointed after only a few trials. Thanking you the space for this letter. Yours truly,

H. Y. MOR.
Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1917.

More About Local Cotton Culture

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Though my knowledge of Mr. Widler's qualifications as a "Cotton Expert" may be limited, his letter in yesterday's CHINA PRESS leads me to believe he flatters himself greatly.

Mr. Widler's remarks relative to using fertilizer on a North Siberian soil forcibly illustrates my contention, namely that a "real" Cotton Expert should be looked for; one has only to consider that the Cotton States of America are between Latitudes 29° and 37° and that the Latitude of this vicinity is 31.14° and climatic conditions here are very similar to those of many of the Cotton States.

I reiterate therefore that the cotton-growing public and others concerned of Shanghai should not accept opinions of "Self-Constituted Experts" but that a qualified cotton expert should be consulted, and this, as far as I am concerned, closes the argument. Yours truly,

A. B. Rosenthal

Concrete Ships Have Virtues Not Found In Steel And Wood

United States Government Considering Building Ships Of Stone—Norway And Germany Have Already Done So

The shipping problem is the most serious problem facing the Allies today. Their war may be won or lost on the sea. The following article from The Annalist outlines a possibility in ship construction—the concrete ship—which may be just the means needed to set at naught the menace of the submarine.

There is under construction at the Bureau of Standards in Washington a nine-foot model of an ocean-going ship made of concrete. It is being made at the request of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation to test the virtue of the claims of engineers that a seaworthy ship may be built of concrete; that it can be constructed more cheaply, and that it will weigh less than a wooden ship of the same tonnage. The Fleet Corporation also has its eyes on a 6,000-ton vessel that is being constructed in San Francisco. This vessel, ordered by the Standard Oil Company, has been taken over by the Government, and will be tested in actual operation as soon as it is ready.

Since the Government started on its project of building a war merchant marine most of the public discussion has been of steel and wooden ships, but at the same time engineers who believe in the adaptability of reinforced concrete to marine uses have urged that the builders of the merchant fleet consider the building of concrete ships. They have argued that while there is a scarcity of steel and wood, the supply of concrete is unlimited. Short of technicalities, the arguments presented for the concrete ship are these:

Advantages Of Concrete

Concrete ships are fireproof; wood-boring worms cannot attack the hull; they require practically no maintenance; construction methods are economical and the cost is low; they can be built quickly, and will neither tear nor rust; they will withstand very rough usage; materials for construction may be obtained anywhere at very low cost; because of the smooth surface and absence of angular projections skin friction is greatly reduced; they may be floated before completion, and are lighter than wooden ships of the same size.

Two methods have been suggested for the building of concrete ships: One is the old method of molds; the other is the newer method of the concrete gun, by which plastic concrete is sprayed against a fixed surface until the required thickness is obtained and the outer surface then ground smooth. Most of the engineers who have given study to the problem believe that a lighter, stronger ship could be built by the use of steel reinforcement. In the case of the San Francisco ship, which is being molded under the direction of Allan MacDonald, a well-known marine engineer of San Francisco, it is said that the weight of the steel reinforcement is not greater than the weights of the bolts and rivets that would be used in the building of a wooden ship of the same size, or something more than 300 feet in length.

T. Kennard Thompson, a New York engineer, is one of the advocates of concrete ships. He says that vessels with concrete hulls are feasible and practicable.

"Ocean steamships of concrete would prove to be the best medium in creating tonnage quickly to carry foodstuffs to the Allies," he said recently. "My plans call for a concrete vessel reinforced with steel. The hulls would be four inches thick, whereas steel hulls are only a quarter to a half an inch thick. But the added weight would not be a serious factor."

One Ship Every 90 Days

F. Huntington Clark, another New York engineer, who was formerly connected with the Shipping Board, has planned the construction of concrete ships by a New York corporation.

Mr. Clark would have a steel framework with heavy wire netting covering it. Concrete would be applied to this much as in ordinary concrete construction. He has estimated that a ship could be turned out every ninety days. The construction of such a ship, he believes, would call for the employment of much less skilled labor than the building of a steel or wooden craft.

What is said to have been the first concrete boat ever built was a rowboat constructed by M. Lambot of Carcass, France in 1849. This boat was exhibited at a World's Fair in Paris in 1855 and is said to be still in existence.

He made his rowboat of a steel frame with concrete covering, and besides making the first concrete boat, he made the first use of reinforced concrete.

There is in active service a Norwegian concrete ship of 3,000 tons.

The Norwegians, who have lost many ships by the Germans' U-boat warfare, have turned extensively to the building of concrete ships as evidenced by an advertisement which appeared early this year in the Norwegian Shipping Gazette. Its translation reads as follows:

Fougnier's Steel Concrete Shipbuilding Company. Lighters of steel concrete 100 tons dead weight can be delivered in from six to eight weeks. Seaworthy motor ships about

200 tons dead weight can be delivered in from three to four months. Larger lighters and motor ships up to 3,000 and 4,000 tons dead weight for delivery the first half of next year. Building of floating dry docks can be contracted for the latter half of 1917.

In June last Motorship published the following:

"There is due for delivery in July the first large motor ship of ferro-concrete construction, which now is in order for the Sydvaranger Mine Company of Norway, and which will be used for carrying iron ore across the North Sea. She is of 3,000 tons and is being equipped with two direct-reversible Polar-Diesel engines each of 300 b.h.p. Her builders are the Fougnier's Staal-beiton Skilbrygning Company of Moss, Norway, which will build semi-concrete hulls up to 5,000 tons per ship."

Launched Upside Down

Last month Jens Hauland, Vice-President of another Norwegian Company, was in this country exhibiting a model of a ship he planned to build.

The model was turned over to the Bureau of Standards. An interesting feature of this boat is that the vessel would be built bottom up and an internal mold. It would be launched as built and would right itself in the water. The general structure of the vessel is a series of transverse ribs, with a thin concrete shell.

In 1899 Carlo Gabellini of Rome began the construction of concrete scows. In 1905 he began the construction of barges for the use of the Italian Navy. In various other European countries, as well as in America, concrete barges have been used for the last ten years. That the Germans

may be making use of concrete boats on internal waters is indicated by the fact that as far back as 1909, much was made of a concrete freighter of some 220 tons built at Frankfort-on-the-Main by the Algemeine Verbandungsellschaft. This boat was very unwieldy, but right away the German Government sent agents to other European countries where concrete boats were being used and in 1912 Johannes Lascher of Dresden built a concrete sailboat, which was the most graceful ship of the kind ever built.

There is a concrete barge in use on the Welland Canal which has been doing heavy service since 1910. In the building of the Panama Canal concrete barges were used. These barges were built for reasons strictly analogous to those which the advocates of concrete ships claim exist at this time. Steel or wood could not be procured easily at the canal, and the skilled labor was harder to get. So steel frames were made and the concrete "poured" on them. Four larger concrete barges were built for canal use in 1916 showing that they have been a success. The Arundel Sand and Gravel Company of Baltimore has been using 500-ton concrete barges successfully for years.

Some Building Methods

Not long ago Carl Weber, a well-known concrete engineer of Chicago, invented a system of concrete ship construction in which he would use a framework covered with concrete by use of a machine similar to the concrete gun. This system eliminated form work, as the concrete mixture, after a special hydration process, is simply sprayed into place. In discussing his plan, Mr. Weber said the other day that the method of using molds resulted in a clumsy craft.

After his method he said:

"The ship's hull consists of a strong framework of steel which is so designed that the combined strength and advantages of steel and concrete are fully recognised. This truss framework is erected and riveted in the ordinary manner. On the completed ship the steel frame is entirely incased in concrete and thereby protected against rusting."

After the framing is ready it is covered with concrete of varying thickness according to the stress on that part of the ship. The walls are formed of high-grade concrete applied by compressed air and each section is independently reinforced by networks of light steel bars and wire mesh.

"All ship walls," said Mr. Weber, "all bulkheads, decks, and partitions are formed in a similar manner without the presence of any construction of connecting joints, so that the completed ship is one seamless monolithic structure."

Mr. Weber would make the concrete of Portland cement and crushed quartz, or other suitable stone material, with no larger stones than those that will pass a half-inch screen. After the last coat of concrete is applied, the outer surfaces are rubbed to a smooth finish, and the ship may be painted.

A Boston engineer has proposed a concrete ship which, he says, can defend itself against torpedoes. In a description of his proposed ship he wrote:

"My plan makes little if any change in the outward appearance of our modern steel ship, except that the structural part of the ship is of specially prepared emulsified concrete reinforced with a fabricated network of steel rods that binds the ship together in every part. The ship has two hulls and a double bottom."

Europe, and nothing in the future can be more sure than that Prussia, if successful finally in this struggle with France, will take Belgium, and threaten from Antwerp the mouth of the Thames."

New York Mayor's Grandfather Prophesied This War In 1870

By Shane Leslie

The centenary of John Mitchel has just come and gone. Of all the topsy-turvydoms which this war has wrought, few stranger scenes have been enacted than when the grandson of John Mitchel, Irish patriot and British felon, did the honors as Mayor of New York to the visiting commissioners from our allies.

John Mitchel was the most brilliant, the most downright, and yet the most dreamshot of the Irishmen of forty-eight. The terrible famine period of Irish history survives largely in the reminiscences he wrote in prison and on prison ships. His weird "Jail Journal" supplies much that is lacking in the dryer record of the time. It is filled with the hate and exultation, the defiance and despair of a strong man. If ever a writer caught the passing agony of his time it was surely John Mitchel.

The history of Ireland in the forties had many analogies with the present time—the crisis, the disaster, the abortive rebellion, the rising of Young Ireland in a forlorn attempt and the political overthrow of an old and well-tried leader. The Young Irelanders were dispersed into grave or exile. The mighty voice of O'Connell was pricked by the sting of death. The trance of famine descended upon the whole country. Mitchel had declared for armed resistance under the circumstances and the Government sentenced him to fourteen years of transportation. From exile in Van Dieman's Land he escaped to New York. Thenceforward he resumed his pen whenever liberty in any part of the world seemed to him in need of it.

Although France, in 1870-71, found few strenuous advocates in Anglo-Saxon countries, Mitchel was at hand to sound the top note of anger and warning. How clear-sighted he was in apparent sentences which are not out of date nearly fifty years later. In The Irish Citizen for July 23, 1870, he wrote:

"Everybody in taking part in the grand struggle. We take part instantly, frankly, and zealously for France. France has here the just cause. Every one who reads the history of the false House of Hohenzollern, whether in the pages of their partisan Carlyle or anywhere else, must have got an idea of the insatiable ambition and utterly desperate treachery of that royal house. No family of professional burglars, the burglar father training up the burglar son, has ever been so unrelentingly bent upon living on the plunder of others, and coming by that plunder through all possible and conceivable lies, frauds, and violence, as this brood of Hohenzollerns."

This was written by an Irishman from New York in 1870! Statesmen might have saved themselves a great deal of trouble if they had learned the lesson Mitchel had to teach them.

"The Prussian policy," he continued, "is to prepare very actively, in secret, for some unjustifiable aggression, to affect friendship till the last moment, to employ military and engineering spies on an immense scale, to affect innocence and unconsciousness if taxed with these tricks, and at last, when the moment has arrived, to burst in with overwhelming force."

After the disaster of Sedan, he wrote:

"But the empire is not France. France is not conquered, but is now only fairly beginning the war. . . . Once more France is roused, she is full of wealth and of brave men. It is not one campaign that can conquer the great nation."

"This great war in France is at last taking more definitely its true character of a struggle between German feudalism and oligarchy on the one side and French freedom and republicanism on the other. It is the old and inevitable contest which has raged in Europe for eighty years. . . . Hereafter we can have no difficulty in defining our position with regard to the war in France. We are either for the rights and privileges of mankind or else for the feudal pretensions of an insolent monarchy and aristocracy which pretends to ignore and

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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If We Lived On The Moon ◎ By Garrett P. Serviss

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Standing in that astonishing place on the shattered rim of the vast crater ring, or ring mountain, called "Copernicus," you might well suppose that the moon had no more wonderful spectacle to show; but in that you would be mistaken. "Copernicus" is extremely grand and imposing, but it is only a type of a great series of similar formations, extinct volcanoes they are sometimes called, which are the most characteristic features of lunar mountain scenery, and some of which are so vast that in comparison with them even "Copernicus," with its lofty 176 miles in circuit, falls in a secondary rank.

But to visit these scenes comfortably you would have to have some means of locomotion unknown on the earth. At first sight, remembering the lightness of everything on the moon, it might seem that an aeroplane would be just the thing. But an aeroplane cannot "axiate" without an atmosphere to react upon its spinning screw and to sustain its soaring wings.

An eagle, a bumble-bee, a fly, a mosquito, a balloon, and the most powerful aeroplane, would all lie side by side on the moon, alike helpless and unable to rise. The bird and the insects would agitate their wings in vain; not an inch could they stir, unless they brought their legs into play for jumping, and in that their success would be astonishing.

The balloon might be filled to bursting with hydrogen, but it would never quit the ground unless some giant lunarian kicked it; and the motor of the aeroplane might be driven until it sent the machine racing on its wheels at a thousand miles an hour; but, except for its mighty bounds when it hit obstacles in its path, it could not lift itself any more than a man can lift himself by his boot straps. When it struck rough country, your gravity-bound aeroplane would dash itself to pieces. There is no soaring or flying in a vacuum, although there may be very fast running, which is simply a modification and combination of falling and leaping.

I see no way out for you, then,

unless your lunarian friends could indicate, or you, remembering the kind of mother necessity is, could invent for yourself, show some method of employing electric energy in such a manner as to counteract gravity, and at the same time produce progressive motion, by means, let us imagine, of those two wonderful opposite actions of electricity—attraction and repulsion. With a lunatic machine like that you could doubtless go wherever you wished on the moon.

If you were well advised, then, after having satisfied your curiosity with the marvels of "Copernicus," you would set off in an east-northeast direction across the "Oceanus Procellarum" (Ocean of Storms), which has neither water nor waves nor winds, going some 500 miles, until you arrived in the neighborhood of a ring mountain, only about half as large as "Copernicus," the first sight of which, if you were travelling high enough above the lunar surface to catch sight of its central peak peering above its ring-wall, and if it were forenoon on the moon so that the sunlight fell strong upon the face of the peak, would surely make your heart beat "quicker" at the thought that you had discovered a mountain covered with a blanket of diamonds, or, at the very least, rock crystals!

The whole great peak, and the inner curve of the enclosing mountain ring fifteen miles behind it, would blaze like a jeweler's window, or an ice-coated tree, in the morning sunshine. You would probably recall that you had read about this marvellous lunar mountain under the name of "Aristarchus."

It is so brilliantly reflective that the "earth-shine" makes it visible, from the earth, 240,000 miles away, in the midst of the lunar night. Being able to land your machine upon it, and to clamber at your will over its shining precipices, you would find out for certain, what some astronomers at home would give a wisdom tooth to know, viz., what makes "Aristarchus" so magnificently bright.

It cannot be snow, for the moon has no water from which to make snow. It is not likely to be white ashes or sand, because it is spread over slopes and cliffs too steep to

retain them. It must be something in the rocks themselves, some glossy or spangled mineral, like mica, or more interestingly like some precious crystal, or metal. At any rate I should like to be with you when you solved the mystery, and to fill my pockets too. Even if it were not diamonds it would be worth more than diamonds when you brought it back to the earth. You could set up in the "moon jewel" business with the certainty of making a quick fortune. But, whatever you found the mysterious substance to be, you would discover that the moon itself has no second deposit equal to that displayed by "Aristarchus."

There are a few other lunar mountains that exhibit a similar brightness of reflection, but "Aristarchus" easily outshines all of them, and stands unrivaled as the most splendid object on the moon.

For a change of scene, you would now turn north-westward, and skirting the southern coast of the "Sea of Showers," bordered with magnificent cliffs, you would arrive at a mysterious round valley, deepsunken in the midst of a circle of mountains, a few miles back from the shore of the ancient "sea," a valley as regular in outline as a Roman amphitheater but more than 3,000 feet deep and sixty miles across. Seen from the earth this wonderful valley, which we name "Plato," looks like a dark oval depression, resembling the stamp of a small ring in black wax. It is full of strange things, but what you might make of them we shall see in another article.

(To Be Continued)

Accurate Grinding Wheels

Grinding wheels have fine work to do, writes Ellwood Hendrick in the Scientific American: Limits of irregularity as low as 0.0005 inches and 0.00024 inches are often given. And it should be remembered that when 0.00025 of an inch is being ground, the heavy slide that carries the wheel and wheel spindles moves forward only half that distance. If a piece of tissue paper were split twelve times consecutively, it would have the thickness under which these machines have constantly to work. And yet, when we consider the forces present in a wheel weighing 200 pounds rotating at a speed of 1,200 revolutions per minute, we are not reminded of a watchmaker's lathe, despite the exquisite precision of the operation.

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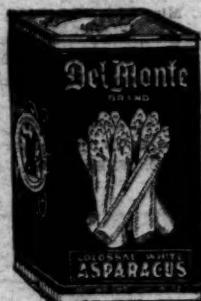
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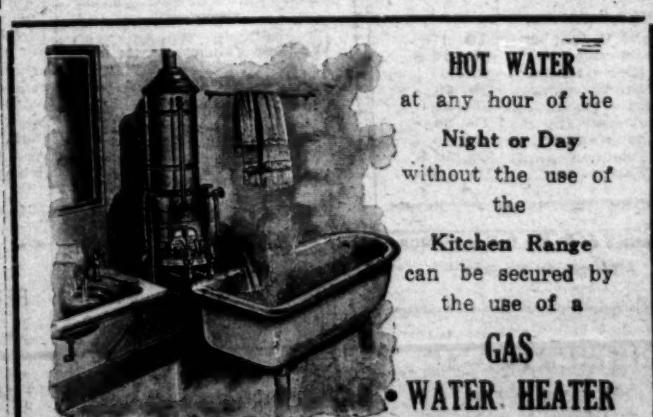
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing	Tls.
Banks		
H. K. and S. B.	3190 Sa.	
Chartered....	684 10s.	
Russo-Asiatic....	8. 25s.	
Cathay, ordy....	Tls. 6.30	
Marine Insurances		
China Fire....	\$133	
Hongkong Fire....	Tls. 290 B.	
Shipping		
Indo-China Pref....	Tls. 100	
Indo-China Del....	102s. ed.	
"Shell"....	Tls. 18	
Shanghai Tug (o)....	Tls. 48%	
Kochien....	Tls. 34	
Mining		
Kalping....	Tls. 9.60	
Oriental Cons....	27s. 6d.	
Philippine....	Tls. 0.80	
Raub....	\$2 1/2	
Docks		
Hongkong Dock....	\$111 B.	
Shanghai Dock....	Tls. 74	
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 12 B.	
Wharves		
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 65 S.	
Hongkong Wharf....	Tls. 73	
Lands and Hotels		
Anglo French Land....	Tls. 84	
China Land....	50	
Shanghai Land....	Tls. 70 Sa.	
Weihaiwei Land....	3	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd....	59 B.	
China Realty (ord.)....	Tls. 50	
China Realty (pref)....	Tls. 50	
Cotton Mills		
E-wo....	Tls. 162 1/2	
E-wo Pref....	90	
International....	93	
International (pref)....	64	
Laou-kung-mow....	70	
Oriental....	40	
Shanghai Cotton....	120	
Kung Yik....	Tls. 13 1/2 B.	
Xangzepoo....	5 B.	
Xangzepoo Pref....	90	
Industries		
Butter Tle....	Tls. 23	
China Sugar....	92	
Green Island....	7	
Langkats....	Tls. 10 1/2 B.	
Major Bros....	5	
Shanghai Sumatra....	100	
Stores		
Hall and Holtz....	\$14 B.	
Llewellyn....	360	
Lane, Crawford....	\$100	
Moutrie....	35	
Watson....	36	
Weeks....	Tls. 14 1/2 S.	
Rubbers (Local)		
Alma....	Tls. 8 1/2 B.	
Amherst....	1 S.	
Anglo-Java....	8 B.	
Anglo-Dutch....	5 S.	
Ayer Tawah....	30 S.	
Batu Anam 1913....	0.75 B.	
Bukit Toh Alang....	3 1/2 S.	
Bute....	0.90 B.	
Chemor United....	1.02 1/2 B.	
Chempak....	11 1/2	
Cheng....	2.10 B.	
Consolidated....	21	
Dominion....	9 1/2	
Gula Kalumpang....	6 1/2 B.	
Naya Consolidated....	16 B.	
Kamunting....	3	
Kapala....	0.90	
Kapayang....	27 1/2	
Karat....	12 1/2	
Kota Bahroes....	7	
Kroewok Java....	16 1/2	
Padang....	12 1/2	
Pengkalan Durian....	8 S.	
Permat....	3	
Repub....	0.80 B.	
Paramaraga....	0.70 B.	
Beekee....	7%	
Demambu....	1.15	
Senawang....	14	
Shanghai Klebang....	80 cents	
Shanghai Malay....	7	
Whal Malay....	12.20	
Shanghai Pahang....	1 1/2	
Sungai....	1 1/2 B.	
Junget Duri....	11 1/2	
Jun Mangis....	5 B.	
Whal Kalantan....	0.92 1/2	
Shanghai Seremban....	80	
Emping....	2	
Sanan Merah....	1.02 1/2	
Gibong....	16 B.	
Wlobri....	2 1/2	
Manghe....	4 1/2 B.	
Miscellaneous		
S. I. and E. Lumber....	Tls. 110	
Catty Dairy....	10 S.	
Whal Elec and Asb....	52	
Shanghai Trams....	68	
Shanghai Gas....	24	
Horse Bazaar....	30	
Shanghai Mercury....	30	
Whal Telephone....	76 S.	
Whal Waterworks....	200	
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 20, 1917.

Money And Bullion

Tls.

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 117=Tls. 85

@ 72.5=Mex. \$1.17

Mex. dollars Market rate.... 72.25

Bar Silver

Copper Cash.... 1771

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/10=Tls. 4.10

exch. @ 72.5=Mex. \$5.65

Peking Bar

Native Interest.... 0.09

Tls. 185

The Anglo-Dutch (Java)
Plantations, Ltd.

Reuters' Service

September 19, 1917.

Market rate of discount

5 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

3 m.s. %

2 m.s. %

1 m.s. %

0 m.s. %

London Rubber Market

Reuters' Service

London, September 19.

Today's rubber prices were:-

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 28. 94 d. Value:

October to December: 28. 94 d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Sept.

18.

Spot: 28. 94 d. Value:

October to December: 28. 10 d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Flat.

London Tramways

Reuters' Service

The following is the Traffic Return

of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign

Settlement) for the week ended Septem-

ber 19, 1917, with figures for the

corresponding week last year:-

1917 1916

Gross Receipts ... \$31,721.02 \$31,082.01

Loss by currency depreciation ...

6,693.34 8,181.56

Effective Receipts \$25,027.68 \$22,900.45

Percentage of loss by currency de-

preciation ... 22.82 27.53

Car Miles run ... 76,043 75,657

Passengers carried 1,468,524 1,412,775

Tls. 100

Customs House Exchange Rates For

September

Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6=Tls. 1

1 @ 626= Francs 6.98

1 No quotation Marks \$5.69

0.83 @ 108= Gold \$1

1 @ 474 Yen 2.36

1 @ 15 Rupees 8.81

1 @ 600 Roubles 6.68

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal.

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 in-s. Cds. 5/8

London 4 m.s. Doci. 5/8

India (nominal) Tls. 343

Paris ... Tls. 672

Paris ... Demand 673

New York ... Tls. 116

New York ... Demand 1163

Hongkong ... Tls. 661

Japan ... Tls. 44

Batavia ... Tls. 2753

Tls. 120

Tls. 100

Tls. 100</

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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

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Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Dalat Manila (P. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Hainan New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

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Dondichery Peking Toulou

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Hankoo Phnom-Penh

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President:

Jean Jadot

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique

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Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

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Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2% \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

U.S. \$7,845,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu,

Yangtow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiquen,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,245,000.00

U.S. \$7,845,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang,

Mukden, Changchun, Harbin,

Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifeng,

Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu,

Yangtow, Chinkiang, Nanking,

Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foo-

chow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiquen,

etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia Rio Janeiro

Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba

Genoa Santos

Havana San Paulo

Montevideo Valparaiso

Petrograd

Rio de Janeiro

Santiago de Cuba

Santos Santos

San Paulo Valparaiso

Medan

Yokohama

Shanghai

Tientsin

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 1	8 ..	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaiian maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
8 ..	San Francisco	Korean maru	Jap. Alexander		
11 ..	Colombia	Colombia	Aus. P.M.S.S.C.		
12 ..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
13 ..	Seattle	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander		
14 ..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 22	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawate maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
23	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
27	7.00	Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
29	7.00	Kobe	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct 1	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
13 ..	Kobe	Omori maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
		Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 21	11.00	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
20	8.00	Liverpool via ports	Kitano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct 14	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 21 noon	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Wobang	Br. J. M. & Co.	
21	4.00	Shanghai	Wobang	Br. B. & S.
21	4.00	Shanghai	Chin Ninghsao	Chi. P.M.S.S.C.
22	Manila & Hongkong	Chin Ninghsao	Am. C. & S. Co.	
23	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br. B. & S.	
25	D.L. Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
25	D.L. Swatow & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	
26	D.L. Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
26	7.00	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
27	Hongkong	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander	
27	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 21	9.00	Haihochow and Yochow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
21	4.00	Chetoo & Tientsin	Hainanfong	Chi. C.M.S.S.C.
21	4.00	Shanghai	Tehsing	Br. H.O.S.S.C.
22	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chetoo & T' tsin	Sanyo maru	Jap. S.M.R.
23	D.L. W.h.w U'foo & I'leat'in	Shengkien	Br. B. & S.	
24	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Br. J. M. & Co.	
25	4.00	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.R.
25	8.00	Weihaiwei, Chetoo & T' tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 21	M.N. Hankow etc.	Luoyi	Br. B. & S.	
21	M.N. do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	M.N. do	Yutung	Br. B. & S.	
21	M.N. do	Tehsing	Br. H.O.S.S.C.	
21	M.N. do	Neankin	Br. B. & S.	
21	M.N. do	Xiangyang	Chi. C.M.S.S.C.	
21	M.N. do	Yohangyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	M.N. do	Kia'gwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
21	M.N. do	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
22	M.N. do	Sungkien	Br. B. & S.	
22	M.N. do	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
22	M.N. do	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	

P.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Ton	Flag	Agents	Berib
Sept 20	V'pope	Kiangteen	9019	Chi. C.M.S.S.C.	K.L.W.V.	
20	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi. C.M.S.S.C.	K.L.W.V.	
20	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap. N.Y.K.	N.T.K.W.	
20	Hankow	Kuwo	1924	Br. J. M. & Co.	SHW.	
20	Hankow	Yen yang maru	2571	ap. N.Y.K.	N.T.W.W.	
20	Hankow	Tehsing	257	Br. B. & S.	N.W.W.	
20	Hankow	Luoyi	1735	Br. B. & S.	C.N.W.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Ton	Flag	Agents
Sept 20	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap. N.Y.K.	
20	do	Kiangyng	1490	Chi. C.M.S.S.C.	
20	do	Siwo	1931	Br. J. M. & Co.	
20	do	Yutung	1265	Br. B. & S.	
20	do	Tehsing	1166	Br. B. & S.	
20	do	Han	1839	Chi. C.M.S.S.C.	
20	do	Kumano maru	3147	Jap. N.Y.K.	
20	do	Mexico maru	6004	Jap. O.S.K.	
20	do	Kiangteen	2012	Chi. C.M.S.S.C.	

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyng Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.S.C. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohangyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from pouting N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, Sept. 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tating Capt. William, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4047.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkien, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4047.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4047.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt. Monkman, will leave on Friday, Sept. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4047.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4047.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiyama, will be despatched from on September 20, at noon through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 4047.

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SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool.)

TONS

IYO MARU	12,500	Sept. 24
KITANO MARU	16,000	Sept. 30
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. I. Irisawa,

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,
------------	--------	----------------

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.	Sept. 25
--	----------

INABA MARU

12,500	Capt. K. Higo,
--------	----------------

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,
-------------	-------	--------------------

HAKUAI MARU

5,000	Capt. K. Takano,
-------	------------------

YAMASHIRO MARU

7,000	Capt. K. Suzuki,
-------	------------------

OMI MARU

7,000	Capt. M. Machida,
-------	-------------------

CHIKUZEN MARU

5,500	Capt. K. Nakajima,
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SHANGHAI-KORE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,
-------------	-------	-----------------

KUMANO MARU

9,500	Capt. S. Saito,
-------	-----------------

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,
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FOR JAPAN

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,
--------------	--------	-------------------

INABA MARU

12,500	Capt. K. Higo,
--------	----------------

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)	Leave Hongkong.
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NIKKO MARU	10,000	Oct. 16, 1917
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AKI MARU	12,500	Nov. 13, 1917
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TANGO MARU	14,000	Dec. 18
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CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	Leave Hongkong.
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OMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	Leave Hongkong.
---	-----------------

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yuzen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight; 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lure	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Lure	Mail	Mail	Mail
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5.	3.					4.	6.	
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B. S.	B. S.					B. S.	B. S.	
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2034	895	200	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	2260	1950	1029
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2345	1112	251		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1988	1703	728
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2360	1117	56	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	1930	1658	712
------	------	----	----	-----------------------	--------------------	------	------	-----

1930	1188	56	80	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Mukden	1920	1645	700
------	------	----	----	-----------------------	-------------	------	------	-----

1930	520	236	524	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Mukden	233	1040	
------	-----	-----	-----	-----------------------	-------------	-----	------	--

Local	Mail	Lure	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Lure	Mail	Local	Mail
-------	------	------	-------	---------------------	------	------	-------	------

5.	3.					4.	6.	
----	----	--	--	--	--	----	----	--

B. S.	B. S.					B. S.	B. S.	
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715	1180	-	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	1708	1618	
-----	------	---	---	--------------------	-----------------------	------	------	--

725	1149	-
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Business and Official Notices

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited

Interim Dividend for Account the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 20th September, 1917, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Cents per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 3rd October, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 26th September, to Wednesday, 3rd October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Dated, 21st September, 1917.

13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

15195

100 H. P. BOILER

Wanted new or second-hand Boiler, about 100 h.p., pressure 120 lbs. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

15163

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite S. J., U.S.A.

Orient of China, Valley of Shanghai.

Brethren:

The funeral of the late Dr. George Alonzo Derby will take place at Pahsienjao Cemetery on Saturday next, the 22nd inst., at 4:30 p.m. Friends and the Brethren of all the Masonic Bodies are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN M. DARAH,
Registrar.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.
THE Directors are prepared to receive applications in Shanghai on or before 21st September, 1917, for 1,650 new shares, of £20 each at a premium of £15 per share (making in all £35 per share) of which £15 will be payable on application and £20 on Allotment.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st October, 1917, i.e., they will be entitled to one-quarter of the total (interim and final) dividend that may be paid in respect of the year 1917.

In allotting the shares, preference will be given to applications received from existing shareholders.

Forms of Application and full particulars as to the conditions of issue may be obtained at the Company's Head Office at Shanghai.

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, July 6th, 1917.

14439

MODES DE PARIS

90th Bubbling Well Road.
(Opposite Race Course).

MADAME CECILE begs to inform her patrons that she has returned from her vacation and is prepared to receive orders for dress-making of every description from September 1st, 1917.

14898

THE COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, the 25th September, 1917, at 4 p.m., when the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st July, 1917, will be presented.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15166

WELCOME NEWS!!!

HILL'S BAZAAR (China) beg to announce that they will shortly open their WINTER BAZAAR at SHANGHAI with a huge variety of NEW AUTUMN and WINTER OUTFITTING GOODS for LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR also

HOUSEHOLD LINENS positively at LOWER PRICES THAN LAST WINTER!!!

To people in touch with basic mercantile conditions this may seem an inopportune time to launch a series of "BAZAARS" which contemplate the selling of large quantities of staple merchandise at less than ruling market prices.

This would be an impossibility were it not for the fact that we had practically completed our preparations for our 1917 Winter Bazaar before the great advance in prices took place in England and before America entered the war.

The Bazaar will be open for 12 days only!

It will pay you to wait for this UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!!!

15185

FOR CHARTER

Steamer, 3,500 tons D/W, free January, 12 months time charter, limits Far Eastern Route.

Only bona-fide applications will be entertained.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuan Road.

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that the Chinaware Shop, known as Jaksong Sun, at No. 2628 North Szechuan Road, has, by a Bill of Sale executed this day, been sold to Mr. Wong Kuei-En, and is now managed by Mr. and Mrs. Jaksong Wong.

Dr. HUA-CHUEN MIR,
Attorney-at-Law,
127 Szechuan Road.
Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1917.

15116

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 45 tael cents per Share, payable on 26th September, 1917, to registered shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 25th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers
Shanghai, September 11, 1917.

15089

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

29th September and
1st October, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 1:30 p.m.
(Sharp) Daily.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 24th September, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

15168

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —
— OF QUALITY —

Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuan Road

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER

of

The Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, Limited and Reduced AND IN THE MATTER

of

"The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT for China at Shanghai for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from \$200,000 (Mexican) to Tls. 50,000 Shanghai Sycee. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 4th day of September, 1917, may be inspected at the offices of Mr. Harold Brownett, No. 22 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, at any time during usual business hours. Any person who claims to have been on the last-mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 19th day of October, 1917, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at No. 22 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, or, in default thereof, he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 19th day at Sept., 1917.

HAROLD BROWNETT,
Solicitor to the said Company.

15167

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.
Tel. North 659

14319

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing.

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

ZHENG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

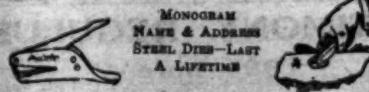
DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 262.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/1).

Tenders, which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of November, 1917, are hereby invited for the supply of LOCOMOTIVE and WAGGON TYRES and AXLES and COPPER RODS for FIRE-BOX STAY BOLTS, for a free list of which apply to the Administration, where tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of \$500.

(Signed) S. C. SHÜ,

Managing Director.

15180

STUDY AT HOME

In Your Spare Time, Without Neglecting Your Present Work. Under Capable, Qualified Professors.

Explain how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked x.

Architecture
Contracting and Building
Civil Engineering
Chemical Engineering
Engineering Preparatory
College Preparatory
Accountancy and Business Administration
Book-Keeping and Accounting
Shorthand, Typewriting, and Bookkeeping
Structural Drawing
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